

NOTES ON A NEW CYPRINOID FISH, PSEUDORASBORA  
PUMILA, SP. NOV. FROM SINAI-NUMA,  
PROV. RIKUZEN

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ONE FIGURE

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During my examination of the fresh water fishes which are deposited in the Otsu Hydrobiological Station of the Kyôto Imperial University, I recognized a fish which has not been described. I shall give below a brief description of it.

*Pseudorasbora pumila*, sp. nov.

Head 3,6 to 3,9 in body length<sup>1</sup>; depth 3,3 to 3,7; eye about 4 in head; interorbital width 1,7 in head; height of caudal peduncle<sup>2</sup> 1,3 to 1,4 in its length<sup>3</sup>; D. 10; A. 8; scales in lateral series 34 to 35, in transverse series 10; teeth 5-5. Body elongate, rather rounded. Head depressed; mouth oblique, lower jaw projecting beyond the upper; no barbels. Caudal peduncle short, equal to the space between the origins of pectoral and ventral. Origin of dorsal anterior, nearer tip of snout than base of caudal. Scales large, rather uniform in size. Lateral line incomplete, being limited to anterior two to six scales only (fig. 1).

Color in formalin brownish, lower side being pale. The margin of each scale dark, and a dark band of a scale's width runs along the side of the body to the base of the caudal fin.

<sup>1</sup> Body length measured from the tip of upper jaw to the base of middle caudal ray.

<sup>2</sup> Height of caudal peduncle measured at the middle of its length.

<sup>3</sup> Length of caudal peduncle measured between the vertical from the base of last anal ray and the base of middle caudal ray.

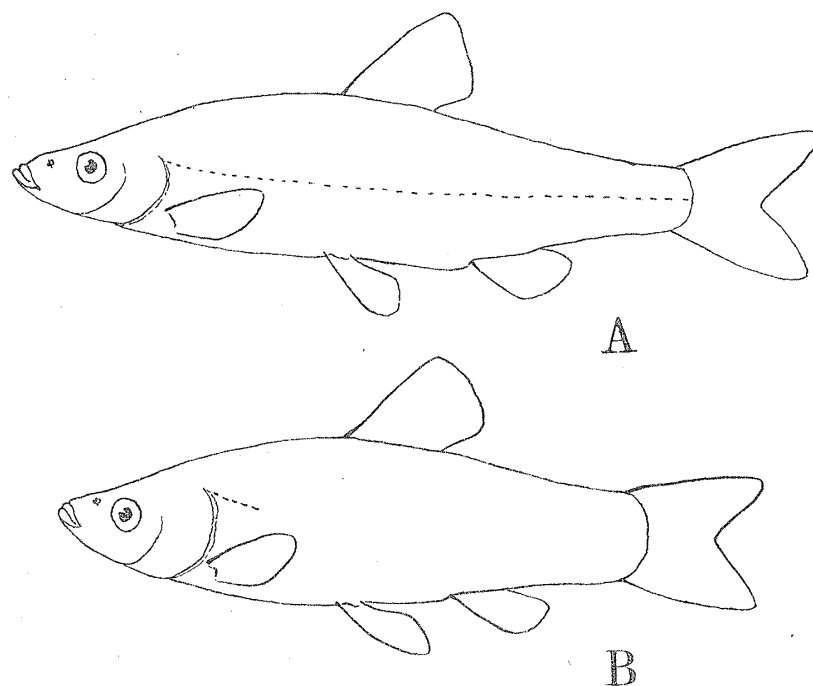


Fig. 1 A *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck et Schlegel) from Lake Biwa; B *Pseudorasbora pumila*, sp. nov. from Sinai-numa.

This species is a local representative of *Pseudorasbora parva* which is widely distributed in Japan proper, Formosa, Korea and China, and from the latter it is easily distinguished by the dwarfish form of the body, incomplete lateral line, the wide and flattened interorbital space, and the less number of scales.

Eight specimens of this fish were collected in Sinai-numa, Prov. Rikuzen. Following table gives the detailed measurements of *P. parva* from different localities and *P. pumila* from Sinai-numa.

## PSEUDORASBORA PUMILA, A NEW CYRIONOID FISH

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TABLE 1

	LOCALITY	TOTAL LENGTH (CM.)	HEAD IN LENGTH	DEPTH IN LENGTH	EYE IN HEAD	DEPTH OF CAUDAL PEDUNCLE IN CAUDAL LENGTH	SCALES IN TRANS- VERSE SERIES
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Lake Biwa	5,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	1,8	37
	"	4,8	4,1	4,1	3,6	2,2	37
	"	4,5	4,0	4,5	3,5	2,1	37
	"	7,7	4,2	4,1	4,0	2,0	37
	Kohata-ike	6,0	4,1	4,1	3,5	2,0	—
	Pref. Kyôto	7,8	4,2	4,1	4,0	2,0	38
	"	7,2	4,1	3,9	3,7	1,8	37
	River Yura	7,5	4,2	4,2	3,6	2,0	37
	"	7,3	4,1	4,2	3,6	2,0	38
	"	7,7	4,3	4,2	3,5	1,8	—
	Pref. Tiba	5,7	4,1	4,3	4,0	2,0	38
	"	6,0	4,0	4,3	3,7	2,0	37
	Kasumigaura	8,2	4,2	4,2	4,0	2,0	37
	"	7,3	4,1	4,1	3,9	2,0	38
	Korea <sup>1</sup>	7,0	4,1	4,1	3,6	1,8	37
	"	6,3	4,0	4,0	3,6	2,1	37
	Manchuria <sup>2</sup>	8,0	4,3	—	3,6	2,2	37
	"	6,7	4,0	4,0	3,8	1,9	37
	Manchuria <sup>3</sup>	5,8	4,2	4,4	3,7	2,0	38
	Near Nagasaki <sup>4</sup>	8,8	4,1	3,8	4,0	1,8	38
	Mean		4,12	4,11	3,74	1,97	37,3
<i>P. pumila</i>	Sinai-nnma	6,6	3,6	3,3	4,0	1,3	34
	"	5,9	3,8	3,6	3,9	1,4	34
	"	5,5	3,9	3,6	4,0	1,4	33
	"	5,1	3,7	3,4	3,8	1,3	34,35
	"	4,4	3,9	3,7	3,5	1,4	—
	"	4,3	3,8	3,5	3,3	1,3	34
	"	4,1	3,7	3,5	3,5	1,3	33
	"	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,8	1,3	35
	Mean		3,78	3,53	3,73	1,34	34,1

<sup>1</sup> Suigen, Korea.<sup>2</sup> Mukden, Manchuria.<sup>3</sup> Liao-Yang, Manchuria.<sup>4</sup> Type specimen of *Pseudorasbora parva* (measured from original figure).

Remarks 1. From a large number of specimens of Tokyo Imperial University which Prof. S. Tanaka has kindly allowed me to examine, and my later collection I could ascertain that *Pseudorasbora pumila* is widely distributed in the northern Japan (Prefectures of Niigata, Gunma, Akita, Hukusima and Miyagi), and in some cases the lateral line is completely absent, but it does not appear in the southern Japan.

Remarks 2. In Fauna Japonica<sup>1</sup>, Schlegel described a fish, *Leuciscus* (*Pseudorasbora*) *pusillus*, near Nagasaki, which differs from *Leuciscus parvus* in its dwarfed form. Jordan and Snyder<sup>2</sup>, however, regarded the former to be inseparable from the latter. Among the fishes I examined a single specimen from the Tikugo River and five specimens from Formosa exhibit somewhat dwarfish nature, having

TABLE 2

LOCALITY	TOTAL LENGTH IN CM.	HEAD IN LENGTH	DEPTH IN LENGTH	EYE IN HEAD	DEPTH OF CAUDAL PEDUNCLE IN CAUDAL LENGTH	SCALES IN TRANSVERSE SERIES
Formosa <sup>1</sup>	5.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	1.6	35
"	5.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	1.5	36
"	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	1.6	37
"	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.6	37
"	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	1.6	—
Tikugo River	6.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	1.8	36
Near Nagasaki <sup>2</sup>	6.9	4.6	3.6	4.0	1.8	37
Mean	—	3.75	3.77	3.81	1.61	36.1

<sup>1</sup> Karenkô, Formosa.

<sup>2</sup> Type specimen of *Leuciscus pusillus*.

deeper body and less number of scales (Table 2), and resembling closely the type of *L. pusillus* of Schlegel. The specimens from Sinai-numa, which I described here as a new species, is more dwarfish in form than the type of *L. pusillus* and the specimen from the Tikugo River, and the lateral line is incomplete in the former.

<sup>1</sup> Fauna Japonica, Poiss. 1846 p. 216, pl. 102, fig. 4; near Nagasaki.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. 26, 1903, pp. 840-841.